

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867

VOLUME XXXVII.

HARDWARE, &c.

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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PAUL R. SWIGERT, Assistant Editor,
JOHN L. HENRY, Chief Local.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

IRON,
NAILS,
STEELS.A GENERAL Assortment of Iron,
NAILS, STEELS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
HUBS, STOKES, FELLOWS, WAGON-WHEELS,
BUGGY-BODGES, SHARFS, AXLES, SPRINGS,
THIMBLE-SKELENS, WAGON-BOXES, CHAINS,
PLATES, SHEET-IRON, IRON-RODS, SPOKES,
AND NAILS, SPIKES, NUTS, WASHERS,
RIVETS, etc., &c.; FLOW-HANDLES, BEAMS,
AND BELVES, in store, and for sale now!

NAUTS, REAMER, & OWENS

No. 247 West Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

and

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

THE SQUADRON OF THE CUMBERLAND,
OFFICERS' & COMMISARIES' SUBSISTENCE.SEALED Proposals (which must
be in duplicate, with a copy of this adver-
tisement attached to each) will be received
at the Office of the Quartermaster General, for
providing the Following Stores, until the 1st
of January, 1868:SIXTY-FIVE CENTS SIDEN (increas-
ed to \$1.00 per cwt.)TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS (de-
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TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special dispatch to the Louisville Journal.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 5.

Gen. Sherman and staff leave here this evening, and will arrive at the Louisville Hotel to-morrow on time.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Ramsey presented a petition of the State of Minnesota, asking a grant of land for a railroad from St. Anthony Falls to the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

A petition was presented by Mr. Drake for relief for damages caused by the United States survey in the State of Missouri.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, providing that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States from all final judgments of the Court of Claims adverse to the United States shall be rendered by virtue of a general special provision, and not by cause, so that no judgment of the Court of Claims upon any claim or demand or in respect to any captured or abandoned property or any property seized shall be paid in any amount less than the original payment to be ordered by act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Attorney General was asked how many Assistant District Attorneys he had appointed, their names, and the amount of their salary, also, whether any persons appointed had been previously rejected by the Senate for any office, the date of such rejection, and subsequent appointment.

One motion of the Committee on Naval Affairs was introduced to inquire what changes were made in the organization of the navy yards of the United States in the various civil departments thereof, whether such changes added to their strength, and whether any of their maintenance had been increased or decreased, and to report what legislation is necessary for the improvement of the system in force and more judicious and economical expenditure of the public money.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the General of the Army to furnish a statement giving the number of white voters, and also the number of colored voters in each State, and each of the unconstructed States; also how many of said white voters and of said colored voters so registered cast their votes in favor and how many against the calling of a convention, and how many white and colored voters in each State failed to cast their votes; also, as far as practicable, the number of white and colored persons in each State dis-enfranchised, and also, as far as practicable, the number of white persons in each State entitled to be registered, but failed to apply for registration.

Mr. Anthony introduced the following bill:

If it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, upon such terms and such regulations as may be from time to time prescribed by him, bonds for the sum of \$100,000,000, to be paid in five years, and in lieu of any registered bonds which may have been, or may hereafter be, lawfully issued, such coupon bonds to be similar, in all respects, to the registered bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the registered bonds offered for exchange.

The bill was read twice, referred to the Finance Committee, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner's proposition to strike out the clause in the resolution providing for the printing of extra copies of the President's message, was lost by 70 to 34.

Mr. Summer called up his bill, passed last session but not signed by the President, giving a blank check for a black race in the District of Columbia. The bill was defeated by Messrs. Johnson, Pomeroy, Wilson, and others, on the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill, bearing the sentiments of Congress that the bonds should be paid in coin, was taken up.

Mr. Edmunds made a lengthy argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. Steele moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. He thought the bill should not be hastily disposed of, and proposed, at a proper time, to speak upon it.

Mr. Hendricks proposed that the bill be simply laid over. He had some amendments to present. The bill was laid aside.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the bill under consideration, after the expiration of the morning hour, was taken up.

Mr. Hendricks spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. He denied that his proposal had been contrary to the will of the people of Indiana, as had been alleged in the speech of Mr. Steele, and that what should be paid to the expressed will of the people. He had not referred to the general election, but to the recent State elections; the vote on negro suffrage in Indiana.

Mr. Steele did not desire any misunderstanding to arise from what his colleague (Hendricks) had said. In 1864, Indiana had given an overwhelming majority in favor of prosecuting the war and against the rebellion, and in 1865 in support of the policy of Congress.

A short colloquy between Messrs. Hendricks and Morton, in regard to epithets of newspapers as applied to the Democratic party, however, saying that the feelings against the rebels and abolitionists was as strong as ever, and that ten years hence it would be stronger.

The bill passed—*so.*

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Speaker presented a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury showing the amount of revenue received from distilled spirits for each collection district, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also an estimate from the Secretary of War to be used instead of those heretofore sent. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Hale presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans asking aid for opening one or more of the outlets of the Mississippi, in rebuilding the levees, and removing obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers, and in the construction of canals and railways across the isthmus of Central America. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker presented the report of the Committee on Emigration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also a communication from the Attorney-General, with an abstract of the title of the United States to the land at Harper's Ferry and its vicinity thereon. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

An indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Shellshanger, who has gone home in consequence of sickness.

A. E. Blackwell, Esq., introduced a bill extending the time for the completion of the Sioux City railroad.

Mr. Schaeck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, largely in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the interest on the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes. Read twice and recommended.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of Gen. Thomas in the case of Miklikin, arrested at Lagrange, Tenn., for violation of his parole, and released from military custody by Judge Trigg, and to the opinion thereon. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Meyers introduced a bill to increase and fix a subsistence department of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Meyers, the Committee on Appropriations was directed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation articles of production made from hand-labor.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of restor-

THE SOUTH.

RICHMOND, Dec. 5.

The morning session of the convention was spent in debate on printing the proceedings of the convention, and on the members drawing for seats. The conservatively seated got seats in the same corner of the room as they had.

This afternoon was spent by the Convention in discussing the printing question.

A proposition was made that no bidder should take the contract who could not take the iron-clad oath. The question was finally referred to a select committee.

All the French troops have left Rome.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Copious extracts of the message of President Johnson have been published.

The Times has the following:

"The discussion of the question on the French occupancy of Rome was continued in the 4th inst., said the United States.

"A bill to fix the time of holding the election of Representatives and Delegates in Congress. Same reference.

"On motion of Mr. Kerr, the Committee of Supply and Manufactures, voted to inquire into the expediency of having the salaries of assistant assessors and assistant collectors, in districts where there are no assessors and collectors, made the same as assessors and collectors.

"On motion of Mr. Washburne, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate information as to salaries paid and fees collected under the steamboat laws, and whether any assessments or collections against the steamboat companies, for violation of said laws, and if not, why.

"Mr. Payne introduced a bill, providing that major and minor naval vessels may be sent down to the result of any election held under the reconstruction acts in the rebellious States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

"Mr. Logan introduced a bill, allowing a portion of the expenses of the officers and agents of the government to be paid in any amount less than the amount due, and to the same extent as connected with the steamboat companies, for violation of said laws; and if not, why.

"Mr. Paine introduced a bill, providing that the members and officers be sworn in. In answer to inquiry the mover said he supposed that the question was the same as that presented by Congress. The resolution was laid on the table.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.

A difficulty, growing out of a political discussion, occurred to night between Capt. Faxon, of the Evening Post, and Mr. Hughes, of the Evening Times. Neither seriously hurt.

MACON, GA., Dec. 5.

The Conservative Convention met this morning. It is one of the largest bodies ever assembled in the State. Every section of the country was represented.

Hon. W. H. Hill was elected President by acclamation. His speech was able, eloquent, conservative, and loudly applauded. The following Vice-Presidents were elected: Dr. J. C. Jones, Dr. W. R. Wright, Dr. G. Graham, and Gen. A. R. Wright. A committee of fifteen was appointed to prepare business, and the Convention adjourned to 3 P. M. Monday.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Evening.

In the Commons this evening the matter of the mail contract across the Atlantic came up again. Mr. Grant's corrected estimate required for the military service for fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, is \$37,511,512, instead of \$31,039,134. The reduction is caused by the suspension of entertainment, and by the reduction of the expense of the Government, after the creation of the National Swamp Canal is postponed till Jan. 20.

Attorney-General Stanbury has given his opinion that the title of the Government to the grounds at Harper's Ferry is perfect.

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Private advices say that the largest part of the officers and crew of the De Soto were saved. A portion of those of the Monitor were also rescued.

A large number of schools and academies are now in session, and the State Convention of Maryland and the District of Columbia, now in session, here paid a visit to the President during his vacation.

The election returns are to be held at 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

The Senate Finance Committee, this morning, considered the cases of Edward Cooper, nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and John C. Mulford, nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond.

Letters were received this morning from Senator Wilson from Gen. Hinks, who is with Gen. Canby in South Carolina, stating that the rebels had been driven from the fortifications of a number of towns, and now have a vessel's sail spread under it, much in the way that a table-cloth would be laid on the table, and a large dish cover set in the middle. Many other similar instances will be recorded, but our space does not admit.—*St. Thomas W. L.* *Tribune.*

London, Dec. 5.—Midnight.

In the House of Lords this evening Derby said that Lord Stanley has refused to go into the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question until a basis likely to be agreed to by the great powers had been previously submitted.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the Italian affairs was continued. Mr. Ronder said that without France could not save Rome from revolution.

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The election returns are to be held at 3 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

The Senate Finance Committee, this morning, considered the cases of Edward Cooper, nominated for Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and John C. Mulford, nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond.

Letters were received this morning from Senator Wilson from Gen. Hinks, who is with Gen. Canby in South Carolina, stating that the rebels had been driven from the fortifications of a number of towns, and now have a vessel's sail spread under it, much in the way that a table-cloth would be laid on the table, and a large dish cover set in the middle. Many other similar instances will be recorded, but our space does not admit.—*St. Thomas W. L.* *Tribune.*

London, Dec. 5.—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening the debate on the Italian affairs was continued. Mr. Ronder said that without France could not save Rome from revolution.

A large number of schools and academies are now in session, and the State Convention of Maryland and the District

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Leavenworth Commercial, 22.
MARVELOUS DISCOVERY IN MONTANA.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

(From the Atlanta Intelligencer.)
THE LOST ART OF THE EGYPTIANS.

This wonderful discovery has been made by Louis S. Robbins, by which any kind of timber can be made to last for centuries. It has no greater power, and is now being introduced into the arts by ship builders, house builders, furniture and carriage makers, &c. It is predicated on the simplest and unchangeable laws of nature, and cannot be practised by man. In great cheapness compared with the Bellini, and all other processes used here and in Europe, must secure its adoption everywhere.

In ship-building no estimate can be made as to its cost, and importance, as the wood is not only made to last for ages, but is impervious to the destructive attacks of the *teredo navalis*, which frequently in tropical seas destroys the fleet of nations. In railroads, particularly for bridges, in timber contractors, the saving is immense. In the United States alone are 50,000 miles of railways, with 2,500 ties or sleepers per mile, which last on an average only about 5 years and cost \$1,000,000.00. In 25 years it is estimated that the saving will reach the enormous sum of \$600,000,000.

Another value attaches to it peculiarly applicable to the Southern market, as cotton, pine woods, pine, cotton wood, &c., can be made at trifling cost as useful and lasting as oak.

The Bellini process, which is every way more expensive and inferior, less durable, has been adopted in England on six railways by the most scientific and practical engineers living. But their process requires too much time and expense, requiring days and weeks to imperfectly accomplish what the Robbins process accomplishes in so many hours. While the English applies to only ties, spiles, and bridge timber, the Robbins process can be applied to all the arts for railroads, cars, wagons, boats, houses, furniture, pianos and organs are much improved in tone and durability, and secures all wood from shrinking or swelling or cracking in any kind of climate, and lasting as long.

The cost of railroad fences and bridges annually in the United States is \$72,000,000, and for sleepers or ties alone it is \$30,000,000. These facts show the immense value of the new invention.

LEAVING THE DOOR OPEN.—In behalf of a class of outraged and helpless sufferers we publish the following by a correspondent of the Scientific American. If these hints should work a general reform, the writer will have rendered a greater service to the world than if he had deserved perpetual motion. He says:

During the last ten years, in the winter season, according to our daily record, we have noticed the manner in which one of these persons called for work have opened doors, or not shut at their store door; that you may be in full and safe understanding but we entreat a very different opinion.

First, out of 1,000 persons received, 335 opened the doors, and when they went out, without much noise.

Secondly, 226 opened it in a hurry, and made an attempt to shut it, but did not, and merely pulled it to when they went out.

Thirdly, 362 did not attempt to shut it at all, either on coming in or going out.

Fourthly, ninety-six left it open when they came in, but when they went out, they did not shut the door when they went out.

REMARKS.—We have employed men out of all the above classes, and during that time have had an opportunity of judging of their merit.

John C. of 356, were those who knew their trade, and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner, were quiet, and had little to say in their working hours, and were well approved of by their employer. Their work was always punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they had been ordered to do. They did not complain about trifles, and in all respects they were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.

LOVE FOR MUSIC.—There is a deal of cant and fustian in the world in regard to music. Much has been said and written of the necessity of cultivating the ear before we can really understand and appreciate music. This is true, but it is not rendering it merely as a science. But there are some ears so highly cultivated that they can only endure classical music of the severest style. That which appeals to the ear is not necessarily the best in our nature, they pretend to scout. Music that is simple, touching, aesthetic—such as Montgomery describes:

"Aton through every pulse the music stirs,
And from the core of my breast, the impassioned
And inclosed pulses in the coldest eye—"

they deem a prostitution of the art. They profess to prefer the ponderous harmony of Gluck, the labyrinthian masses of Bach, to the rich, voluptuous broodings of Mendelssohn; the cold scientific studies of Handel, to the warm, melodious utterances of Haydn. Who has not met with these musical Solomons, who sit and pooh at the world, and yet have not any composition having nature or feeling in it? Nothing is worthy of the name of music unless it is constructed on the principles of "high art"—softy, profound, intricate.

The London Musical World has the following sensible remarks: "Nothing is so likely to lead to a high demand, empty pretensions, and the sportive love of music; an immense amount of total ignorance is hidden by this prostration to great names." * * * When I see any one touch a piano by a simple Irish or Scotch woman, I am sure she loves her music, and that is the first and most essential quality; he is, to my mind, infinitely more advanced than the dry dissector of contrapuntal intricacies. Feeling natural, and the analysis of the feelings of the most gifted by nature, which constitutes the theory of the art."

Moore had a true idea of music and its mission, in one of his phrases, in the following melancholy lines:

"Music is the lay that lightly flows,
And tells us the murmuring, dying notes,
That fall as we are laid."

And the passionate truth, "the instinct": "As the musk wind, or the wave blowing,

Dr. T. R. Goulding of St. Louis, has produced the first lot of pure tin ever made in America. He has been experimenting on the best plan of reducing the Missouri.

The Green whale fishery this season is said to be the least successful ever known.

Two hundred and thirty-four farms will be sold in Bedford county, Va., for arrears of taxes.

It is in contemplation to divide the Roman Catholic Archiepiscopal Diocese of Quebec according to the political division and appoint an Archishop for Ontario.

Mires, the famous Jewish banker of Paris, has become a Roman Catholic.

Rev. Robert G. Chase, the Episcopal clergyman from Philadelphia, who was lost last summer at Mount Desert, had left insurance to the amount of \$11,000, a policy of \$10,000 being the gift of his people.

Guzio, who is eighty-four, says that in 1848, after his dogfall, he tried to drown his grief by hard work. Instead of destroying him, as he intended it should, it rendered him wonderfully bold and vigorous.

The ladies in Brazil, expect, when they are introduced to a stranger, to be embraced. We may look for emigration thitherward.

Chicago goes up and down. Her new buildings within a year amount to nine millions of dollars.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

HOGS—Tremendous lower, and the market closes weak at the decline. Saturday of last, head at \$17.165 for 200 head heavy averages, and \$15.125 for 300 light weight.

H. F. VERSMAN, Prop.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Produce Market.

BOARD OF TRADE ENDS, LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—P.M.]

For Cincinnati. —St. Mary's, 10 A. M. for Cincinnati. —J. N. McGRATH, Jr., P. M. for Henderson. —J. H. PALMER, 4 P. M. ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

General Buell, Cin. Major Anderson, Cin. Pioneer, Cin. Major Anderson, Palestine, Ind. T. D. Horner, Cincinnati, Pomeroy, Pomeroy, Pomeroy.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

General Buell, Cin. Major Anderson, Cin. Pioneer, Cin. Major Anderson, Palestine, Ind. T. D. Horner, Cincinnati, Pomeroy, Pomeroy.

BARTH IN PORT.

City shaft—Saint Mary's, J. N. McGrath, G. A. Allen, Portland—Norman, Palestine, Indiana, T. D. Horner, St. Charles.

Carr. St. Louis, Adams and Empire, Memphis; Bermuda, Tennessee river; Silver spray and Argonaut, New Orleans.

The river is inclined to fall again at this point. The recent rains and the several inches of snow which fell on night before last, and which was melting and disappearing tolerably fast yesterday, seem to make no impression on the present low stage of water. It does not even keep it from declining. In the canal yesterday evening there were about two feet inches of water, with a little over three feet over the bar between Portland and New Albany.

Business was inclined to be a little more lively yesterday on the levees, the local packets coming in on good time, fair trips. Our levee and streets are in a muddy condition.

The first snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The second snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The third snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The fourth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The fifth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The sixth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The seventh snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The eighth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The ninth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The tenth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The eleventh snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twelfth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The thirteenth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The fourteenth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The fifteenth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The sixteenth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The seventeenth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The eighteenth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The nineteenth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twentieth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-first snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-second snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-third snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-fourth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-fifth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-sixth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-seventh snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-eighth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The twenty-ninth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The thirtieth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The thirty-first snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

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The thirty-ninth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

The fortieth snow of the season fell on night before last, to the depth of three or four inches, though a good deal of it melted yesterday. The thermometer ranged 40 degrees yesterday noon. As yet there is no effect to be seen in the canal.

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